

REMAINS OF 6,000 YEARS AGO

FLINDERS PETRIE HAS EVEN FOUND GOUT IN EGYPT.

Oddities in a Recent Autograph Sale—The House of Commons—Flinders Petrie Has a Typewriting Bungalow—The King to Publish a Book Regulating Court Dress—Notes of European Activities.

LONDON, July 11.—The discoveries made by Prof. Flinders Petrie and his students in their archaeological work at Memphis and Atrah during the last year are now on view at University College. The range covered by this display extends from the period of the pyramids, 4700 to 4000 B. C., to the period of Coptic art and worship, from 500 A. D. onward. Memphis was probably in the earlier periods the greatest commercial center in Egypt, and one of the most valuable parts of the exhibition consists in the visible evidence of this importance in the numerous heads pointing to the confluence of many races at this center. They are of terra cotta, and appear to be mainly of Greek origin with some traces of Egyptian influence. Some are of Nubians or Egyptians, others purely Greek in style and features. There are others again of Mongolian type, others represent immigrants from Asia Minor, or of Cypriot races. One is probably of Thracian origin, known also in Orissa, and the posture, cushions and ornaments are familiar in Indian sculpture, and this points to the existence of an Indian colony at Memphis familiar to the Greek modelers.

"The problem," says Prof. Petrie, "now is whether this colony was older than 200 B. C., the date of the great Buddhist mission sent by Asoka to the Kings of the West." A Persian cavalry officer may be identified by the regimental badge mentioned by Herodotus; he is swathed like the cavalry on the Alexander sarcophagus. A Syrian head shows the same type as the figures of the Amon on the paintings of Beni Hasan; and the Summerians are known to us from the "heads of this earliest of civilized people" found in Babylonia. There are exhibited also foundation deposits of Tahutmes IV. and of Ramesses II., blocks of alabaster and black granite and green glazed plaques, each inscribed with the names of the King and of his heir, the high priest Khem-nas. On the ground beneath the foundations of the Western Court of Ptah, built by Ramesses II., a great number of limestone tablets and pieces were found.

Some of these exhibit a very remarkable feature. Figures of ears—for the hearing of prayer—are inscribed upon them with great skill and fidelity; sometimes there is only a single ear and no other carving; in other cases there is a pair of ears; others, again, have 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 22, 44, 50, 110 and 386 ears. The meaning of these is stated by the inscriptions, "Ptah listens to the prayer made, Amen-mee," "Ptah south of this wall, listen to the petition made by" so and so. There is also an altar slab with apparently four long bands of offerings, dedicated to "Ptah and Sakhmet by the hereditary prince, royal seal bearer, lordly companion, true royal scribe, keeper of the palace in Memphis, Amen-hotep."

Gout has generally been looked upon as an aristocratic form of disease, and its ancient lineage has now been demonstrated at the Royal Society's conversation at Burlington House. The foot of an Egyptian mummy exhibited there makes it clear that the ancient Egyptian of the days of Pharaoh suffered from its refined tortures. The calcareous secretions that cause gout are plainly shown in the foot, which is described as forming the earliest known instance of the disease. Prof. Flinders Petrie says: "There is every reason to suppose that the old Egyptians suffered from many of the diseases that are common to-day. In present day researches, however, it is only possible to discover traces of those diseases which cause malformation of the bones."

Anna Haverland, the well known German tragedienne, who died in Dresden the other day, had another claim to fame besides her art. It was her arm that was used for this model of the imposing figure erected in the Niederwald of Germania holding in her right hand the German Imperial crown, while her left leans on the sword. This monument is the work of Prof. Schilling, and it was a long time before he could find an arm worthy of becoming the model of that famous figure.

One evening he was seated at the Court Theatre, where Anna Haverland was playing "Thunelida." She was a very beautiful, well proportioned woman, and the sculptor looked at her with approving eyes. When in a certain scene the actress raised her arm with an imperious gesture Prof. Schilling started to his feet with an exclamation of delight, and despite the protests of his friends rushed from his box on to the stage. As the curtain fell he appeared before the astonished actress with a beaming face, for hers was the arm he had looked for so long.

A new use has been found for the leaf of the ivy. Crowns of ivy leaves have been presented to artists and musicians since the early ages, but it has been reserved for a certain Signor Buratto Valentino to discover the musical possibilities in the little leaf. Yesterday Signor Valentino, who is a clarinet and orchestral player from Milan, gave an exhibition of his art as an ivy leaf player. He employs the simple leaf just as the reed of a clarinet, placing it between his lips and producing the vibratory tone required. The effect is that of a violin coupled with the vocal timbre and phrasing of an accomplished singer.

Collections of autograph letters of great men have brought large sums of money to their fortunate possessors when they have been sold at Sotheby's this year, and there seems to be no dearth of them. This week there are a number of Gladstone's letters on Church and State to be sold, as well as a series of letters from Thomas Carlyle to his mother and sister, and an extraordinary epistle from Lord Nelson to Admiral Lutwidge, dated from the Amazon, October 11, 1801.

I am dancing mad to think that our mean, dirty degenerate Scoundrels should have dragged a—d Frenchman's carriage, so the merchants would have dragged Buona parte if our glorious Navy had permitted him to have got over, although he came to tear our King from his throne. I hope never to be drawn by the wretches again. I blush for my country. These merchants are cold Englishmen. I am not well, and the Admy will not let me go on shore, and this paragraph has given me a fever. O degenerate English!

One from Lord Beaconsfield to his sister relates an amusing story of Theodore

Hook, whom he met at the house of Horace Twiss:

At last a pompous waiter hurried in to announce coffee, Mrs. Horace having an evening party and being in despair at our delay. "Sir," said Theodore, starting the astonished waiter out of countenance, "My name is Tea Hook."

Another story of his has a reference to Queen Victoria's wedding:

Everything is very dull, nothing is thought of but the Q.'s marriage, and nobody ever mentions it, unless the ballad-mongers, who may be heard in every quarter chanting—
They say I'm a snip,
And not worth a shilling,
But Vic, she declares I'm a trump.

Monday was one of the hottest days of the year, so it was not perhaps altogether unreasonable for the House of Commons to devote some time to a discussion of the price of strawberries and cream. Four keen eyed legislators with a gift for figures had discovered a grievance. They were Irish members and took their grievance to Patrick O'Brien. Usually the most genial of men, Mr. O'Brien at question time rose, and fixing a cold blue eye on Sir Alfred Jacoby, the chairman of the kitchen committee, demanded in ominous tones the market price of strawberries. He informed Sir Alfred that he and his friends had discovered that the price charged on the Terrace of the House worked out at nearly twopenny a berry. "Nearly as dear as peaches," interjected William Redmond. Sir Alfred replied that the House of Commons paid eightpence a pound for strawberries and retailed them to the members, with cream and sugar added, at one shilling a portion, each portion being sufficient for two persons. After that day, he proceeded amid loud cheers, the price would be reduced to eightpence. He also suggested that members who had complaints to make should follow the club custom of backing their bills. "Some of us have a constitutional objection to backing bills!" retorted Mr. Redmond.

Mr. Redmond was in a genial mood that afternoon and a little later in playful allusion to the birthday honors list asked whether "as a matter of general convenience and in order that honorable members might know how to address their colleagues with becoming respect it could be arranged that honorable gentlemen who had joined the thick classes should wear rosettes for at least one month after the conferment of the title."

No Minister was bold enough to answer.

Lord Carlisle's suggestion to the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association that women should have a park to themselves has already been mentioned. The secretary of the association says that the idea as suggested to him was that women should have a place where they could saunter without being looked at by men. The originator of the idea was an artist named Batten. He had suggested the disused Bayswater Burial Ground as a suitable place, saying that "if managed by a committee of capable women it might be made into a little Paradise without Adam, and if possible without the serpent." The reply of the Westminster City Council, which controls the burial ground in question, is now awaited, but the secretary doubts whether it has the power to provide a "public" place for the use of only a section of the public, and personally he doubts whether it is wanted. He suggests that the only women who would seek the privacy of such a park would be those who would never be looked at. A writer in the *Globe* says: "With regard to the proposed park for women only, we trust that no violence will be used in conveying them to it."

Kingsway, the fine new thoroughfare that cuts through from the Strand to Holborn, has been open for nearly three years. Three-fourths of the sites along it, however, still remain unlet, and what was to have been the handsomest thoroughfare in London is still an eyesore. The actual cost of the improvement up to this year has been \$26,475,000. The rent from sites already let amounts to \$130,000 a week. Until more land is let the actual cost to the ratepayers in paying interest will remain more than \$12,000 a week. It was at first thought that fully \$20,000,000 of the original cost would be recouped from the sale of building plots, but last year the County Council found that, apart from the Morning Post offices and the Gaiety Theatre, it had let only six sites in Kingsway and none in Aldwych, the great crescent in which Kingsway debouches onto the Strand. Land to the value of \$1,000,000 had been sold outright, and of a total frontage of 5,595 feet over 4,000 feet still unlet. Reducing the rents and increasing the length of leases from eighty to ninety-nine years failed to encourage tenants, and it looks as though the ratepayers will have to wait a long time for relief.

Public feeling with regard to the rapid driving of powerful cars through crowded streets is evidently rising to a dangerous pitch in London. It is only a little while ago that an infuriated mob stoned a motor bus which had knocked down a pedestrian in the East End and the driver was with difficulty protected by the police. Just after midnight last Saturday a similar scene occurred in the city. A music hall comedian's car knocked down a man and woman who were crossing the road near Liverpool street station. A crowd gathered at once and made an ugly rush for the driver and occupants of the car, stones were thrown, and for a while it looked as though it would go hard with the attacked. The police, however, succeeded in forming a cordon around the car and escorted it to the police station, where they had to keep the driver for more than an hour till the angry crowd had been dispersed.

The King and the highest Ministerial circles have been keenly annoyed by the clumsy manner in which the grievance of the two Socialist M. P.'s, Keir Hardie and Victor Grayson, in that they were not invited to the Windsor garden party, has been exploited. Keir Hardie at first wished to raise the matter in the House of Commons, but this, he was told, was impossible. The House of Commons has no power over the King's private visitors list. He next wrote to Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary, who replied that it was the Lord Chamberlain's department that made the arrangements for the garden party. Hardie has accordingly addressed himself to Lord Althorp. He has declared publicly that he "will not let the incident pass without a challenge," and even talks of vacating his seat for Merthyn and seeking reelection. Hardie gets very little sympathy, for he has declared that he will accept no such invitations, and did not accept the invitation he received last year. The Irish members accept no court invitations

and consequently receive none, but they make no grievance of the matter.

One of the most familiar figures in the art world of London has disappeared in Martin Colnaghi, who died last Saturday at the age of 88. He was the son of an elder Martin Colnaghi, and grandson of the Paul Colnaghi who came from Italy about a hundred years ago and founded the famous house still flourishing in Pall Mall East. For thirty or forty years he was one of the most constant frequenters of Christie's and sales rooms all over the country. His chief interest was in the Dutch school, and to him is due much of the credit for having brought the great Frans Hals back to the notice of the world. He used to say that quite a hundred pictures by Hals had passed through his hands from the day when £5 or £60 or on rare occasions £100 was their auction value. These have now become the treasures of great private and public collections. Another master whom he helped to make known was Van Goyen, the real founder of the Dutch landscape school. Colnaghi was once the owner of the famous Raphael now in the possession of Mr. Pierpont Morgan. This now famous picture of the "Virgin and Child, Enthroned With Saints" was painted by Raphael in 1505 for the convent of the nuns of St. Antonio di Padua, at Perugia. In 1678 the nuns sold it to Count Gigazini at Rome for 2,000 scudi and a copy. It then passed into the hands of the Colonna family, and about 1790 was bought by the King of Naples. When Victor Emmanuel I. of Italy the ex-King transferred the Raphael to the Duc di Ripollia, and soon it appeared at the Louvre and was offered to the French Government, which refused to buy. It was also offered to the National Gallery for £40,000. Lord Beaconsfield was willing to provide the money, but the trustees refused to purchase. The picture was then put on view at the South Kensington Museum and purchased by Mr. Colnaghi for £20,000.

All doubts and difficulties as to the correct attire to be worn at courts, levees and state functions generally will be solved next week, when a book entitled "Dress Worn at Court" is to be published under the authority of the Lord Chamberlain. For seven months the compilers of this book have been hard at work, but it has been in hand for a considerably longer time than that. The need for it had become pressing. In the absence of an authoritative guide anomalies had crept in which horrified the officials of the Lord Chamberlain's department.

"It has happened sometimes," said one of these experts, "that a gentleman ordering a suit for court wear has suggested a little more embroidery down the front, a little more cording or a few more buttons on the cuffs. The tailor has adopted the suggestion, and if the result was pleasing others followed the example." In future the man milliner must restrict himself to the legal amount of gold braid. The King's Waterman, the King's Swankeepers, the Royal Bodyguard and all the other old and quaint liveries and uniforms will henceforth be absolutely correct. The King himself suggested the book, as the inaccuracies in court dress at levees have frequently annoyed him. The King, as is well known, is a great stickler for absolute correctness in matters of this kind, and his knowledge of them is as great as his consideration. The text book is therefore to be published by his own booksellers and printers. One result of the publication of this book will be to throw open the market for the supply of court dress. This has hitherto been a very close preserve, and those tailors who had any information on the subject of particular costumes or uniforms guarded the secret very jealously and are now none too pleased at the appearance of a guide giving complete information to every wielder of the shears.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Trieste correspondent sends an account of a strange case illustrative of the superstitions current in Dalmatia. Antonia Iaglo, a widow, was accused of mutilating a corpse, and also with disturbing the repose of the dead by severing the sinews in the foot of Mathe Duda, a deceased land owner, at Salona, near Spalato.

It seems that in this locality exists a deeply rooted superstition that any evil-doer will after death be compelled to wander about eternally in the shape of a greatly distended spirit, to the terror and discomfort of himself and all beholders. And as Duda's daughter-in-law had reasons for fearing that he might become a "Bukodlak," as the Dalmatian vernacular has it, she employed the widow to cut the ligaments in one foot and thus prevent any ghostly ramblings later.

The lower court discharged the prisoner because she was convinced of the truth of the superstition and had acted from motives of piety, but the Court of Appeal reversed the decision and sentenced her to three days imprisonment for mistreatment of a corpse.

There are of course many causes for the commercial progress made by Germany of recent years, but surely one of the most important and least often mentioned must be the fact that the German population of the world is nearly 100,000,000 strong. The Society for Teutomanism in Foreign Countries has established the numbers of those Germans or German speaking people living outside Germany as follows: Austria, 9,200,000; Hungary, 2,100,000; Switzerland, 2,800,000; Russia, 1,171,387; rest of Europe, 9,564,894; Asia, 131,237; Africa, 624,000; Australia, 124,000; America, North and South, 11,069,000.

There is little chance of success for Mrs. Meta Illing with her projected theatre in Berlin for the performance of modern English and American works. In the first place there are already so many theatres in the German capital that few are able to do more than just pay their way. In the second place the Germans as a rule know far too little English for them to go to a theatre in anything like paying numbers where English is the only language used. Again, they have at present given their German drama all that is of sufficient intrinsic merit in its English or French form to bear translation. If Mrs. Illing expects, as perhaps she does, to attract German audiences to a theatre where Shakespeare will be played in his native tongue she should bethink herself of the fate last winter of Beecham Tree and his company before coming to a decision. The Tree performances of Shakespeare were a fiasco, regard to the number of Germans attending them, though it is right to add that this was not so much that they were badly acted (for they were not) as because the Germans were quite satisfied that they

themselves could perform them so much better.

Three German balloons have been blown across the French eastern frontier, during the first three weeks of June. Each of them carried officers of the German army and each passed somewhere near a frontier fort, Toul or Verdun, the defenses of each of which are at the present moment being completely transformed. In each case the officers and the balloons have been politely escorted to the frontier and no complications have arisen.

But the feeling is growing in France that the time has come for establishing international regulations for the navigation of the air. It would be easy enough to draw up a code of laws treating balloons as a cross between ships and automobiles, decreeing that they must carry certain lights, display their national flag and bear a number in huge figures, and not approach within five miles of a fort under penalty of being treated as spies. But the enforcement of such regulations would be a difficult matter. To keep a swift dirigible balloon at each fort, always ready to start at a moment's notice, would be a very expensive undertaking, and the cannon that could be counted on to bring down a balloon has not yet been invented, and even if it were, the complications which its use would bring about are too grave to make the idea practical.

Benjamin Ulmo, the French naval officer condemned for attempting to sell official naval documents, is still detained in the civil prison at Toulon, although as a rule such prisoners are sent to their place of exile within a week after the conclusion of the formalities connected with their sentences.

The cause of this delay seems to be the difficulty the Government finds in deciding where to send him. Dreyfus, when a prisoner, cost the country a matter of \$16,000 a year, and the Government is trying to find a means of incarcerating Ulmo at a cheaper rate. If it is decided to send him to the Duclos peninsula near Toulon the cost is estimated at \$10,000 a year, and something cheaper still is being sought.

The windows broken last night by two suffragettes at the Prime Minister's official residence, 10 Downing street, were replaced this morning. It was then found that the glass of the broken windows had never been disturbed since the house was built and was of the old "crown" style. This is what is known as stone glass, stone being used in its manufacture. It is found quite impossible to get any of this, so the two windows will never again be uniform with the rest of the windows, and the suffragettes can claim that they have left a lasting mark upon the historic house in which dwells the man they most delight to persecute.

Now that the summer vacations are in full swing, the tipping question has naturally come to the fore once again, but the abolition of the evil seems as far off as ever, and it remains a nuisance grudgingly borne by most people. A French paper relates how Barbey d'Aurevilly, the witty French author, got out of the difficulty when he found he had only the money to cover his bill. One day, having invited a friend to dine with him at a fashionable restaurant, the sumptuous menu concluded with fresh strawberries, although the fruit was not then in season. The bill, Barbey knew, would be a stiff one, but when it was presented the total was beyond his wallet's pockets. He found his funds left no margin for the waiter's tip.

"Has not the dinner been satisfactory?" the polite attendant whispered. Barbey answered that it had been perfect. "But monsieur has forgotten—" "The pourboire? Oh, yes, it is here," said he, pointing to his plate on which he had left some of the dessert. "Seven strawberries at three francs apiece, 21 francs. Exchange them, my friend," he added with a magnanimous gesture, "for money at the cash counter!"

The rumor that the Kaiser in private conversation recently forebade the impending introduction of a tax on German bachelors leads a Strasbourg paper to mention the fact that such a tax is already levied in certain German localities. The Strasbourg town council not long ago adopted as an experiment a sliding scale of payment with regard to municipal employees' salaries. On the other hand, there are progressive premiums on families: Five per cent. for more than three children, 10 per cent. for more than five, and 15 per cent. for more than seven children. A similar scheme has been in operation for some time also at Halberstadt, where the extra allowances for children are paid monthly to the mothers in person.

Arranged by the Berlin traffic board an interesting test race took place the other day at Döberitz, in which took part a team of Hungarian trotters, a fire engine team, a private carriage and pair, a motor car

Continued on Eighth Page.

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30c. Oriental stripe and snowflake Curtain Material, 18c. a yard.
Japanese Porch Blinds, 4x8, 49c. each; 5x8, 60c. each; 6x8, 72c. each, and 8x8, 96c. each.
Third Floor, Central Building.

Sale of Summer In and Out Door Furniture.

\$2.25 Reclining Chair, \$1.45. Slatted seat and back—folding.
\$3.00 Book Rack at \$2.25. Weathered oak—four shelves.
\$6.00 Library Table at \$4.00. Weathered oak, with drawer. Size 36x24 inches.

Natural Silver Birch Bark Furniture.
\$2.10 Rocker at \$1.05. Slatted seat.
\$4.50 Table at \$2.25. Slatted top.

Other Summer Furniture.
\$2.50 Rocker at \$2.00. Red, wicker, men's size.
\$7.75 Rocker at \$5.25. Green finish frame, rush seat and back.
\$9.00 Rocker at \$6.75. Green finish frame, rush seat and back.
\$7.75 Rocker at \$5.80. Green finish frame, rush seat.
\$8.75 Armchair at \$6.50. Green finish frame, rush seat.
\$10.00 Rocker at \$7.50. Green finish frame, rush seat.
\$12.50 Armchair at \$9.50. White enamel, cretonne covered.
\$17.00 Settee at \$12.00. White enamel, cretonne covered.
\$11.25 Armchair at \$8.40. Fattan.
\$31.00 Settee at \$23.00. White enamel, cretonne cushions.
\$41.00 3-piece Suite at \$30.00. White enamel, cretonne covered cushions.
\$54.00 4-piece Suite at \$40.00. Red finish reed, cretonne cushions. Fourth Floor, Central and East Buildings.

Linens and White Goods Unmatchably Priced.

29c. to 49c. Imported White Fabrics, 9c. Yd.
29c. White Figured Swisses, 12c.
55c. White Linen at 35c. Yard.

LAST SHIPMENT
Just received of this record offering of high grade White Goods that have been the talk of the town since the Sale began. Some were imported to sell at 29c., but the larger part of this lot were imported to sell at 39c. to 49c. See window display.

Napkins, Towels, Sheets, Blankets, Etc.
\$2.70 Napkins, \$1.05 a dozen. Irish damask, 24 inches square.
65c. Table Damask, 49c. a yard. 64 inches wide.
50c. Table Damask, 39c. a yard. Bleached mercerized damask, 64 inch.

17c. Huck Towels, 12c. each. Part linen, fine quality, hemmed ends.
22c. Huck Towels, 18c. each. Hemstitched German huck, damask borders.
Pillow Cases, 10c. each. Good quality, ready made, 45x36 inch.

Sheets, at 39c. each. Ready made, flat felled seam through center, 72x90 inch.

17c. Bedspreads, 12c. each. Ready made, one piece, heavy round thread, 81x90 inch.

\$1.25 Bedspreads at 98c. Full size, crocheted Bedspreads, hemmed ready for use—Marseilles pattern.

At \$1.69, Imported Bedspreads, 70x90 inch. Summer weight, white grounds, printed floral designs; great value.

\$2.50 Marseilles Bedspreads, \$1.98 each. Full size, ready for use, attractive patterns.

98c. Cotton Blankets, 75c. a pair. 11-4, pink and blue borders.

AT \$2.45 EACH. As a leader, a full size, strictly ALL WOOL wide Summer weight Blanket.

Subway floor, West Building.

Three Unmatchable Items in Desired Cottons In the Subway Floor Cotton Goods Store.

At 6c., Popular Plain Colored Chambrays.
19c. Printed Mercerized Tafetas, 12c. Yd.
25c. Printed Applique Tissue, 12c. Yd.

STOCK TAKING SALES
One of the most favored of the Summer dress fabrics—special sale to-morrow—complete range of all the leading colors. The texture is just right and the woven color combines to make this one of the most practical as well as pleasing materials.

We are fortunate in being able to secure another invoice of these dainty fabrics that were so quickly sold before. In this assortment will be found a wonderful range of patterns, all desirable colors—one of the daintiest of the warm weather fabrics.

Only once before have we been able to offer this immensely popular 25c. fabric under regular price—and then we sold many yards at 10c. We have succeeded in securing another great concession by making a big purchase at this time, and this enables us to add to the attractions of the Subway Cotton Goods Store by making the remarkable price of... 12c. a yard.

Subway floor, West Building.

July Clearance of Women's Suits and Skirts. Remarkable Bargains From Makers and Our Own Stock.

\$9.75 to \$15.00 Wash Suits at \$6.98.
\$30.00 and \$35.00 Suits at \$16.98.

150 HIGH CLASS TAILORED WASH SUITS, directly from our own stocks—every garment in best style for immediate wear—great variety—plain tailored and lace trimmed styles—jackets range from hip to three-quarter length—skirts in variety of newest models—white and colors. NONE C. O. D. nor on approval.

\$20.00 and \$25.00 Suits at \$12.98.
Right from our own stock, every one a standard of style for this Summer. Materials are Summer worsted and cloth fabrics. The range of style is unusually great, so that becomingness and exclusiveness become features of the Sale.

Another remarkable offering of the most wanted styles when they are most wanted—including button front, plaid and gored effects. Values \$3.00 and \$4.00.

300 White Wash Skirts at \$1.95.
Best styles from our stocks reduced for quick clearance. Beautifully tailored garments in high grade stripe, check and plain materials. Suits for travel, seashore or mountain wear—all jackets all lined—newest skirts.

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Women's 19c. to 25c. Stockings, 12c. a pair. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.
Women's 40c. Stockings, 24c. a pair. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders.
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Children's \$4.00 Sample Dresses, \$1.50. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders.

Not On Sale Until Tuesday.
Children's 80c. Fine Chambray Rompers, 49c. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled and none C. O. D.
Misses' and Children's 35c. Muslin Drawers, 19c. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled and none C. O. D.
\$1.50 to \$1.75 Embroidery Allover, 98c. and \$1.19 a yard.
50c. to 98c. Embroidery Galleons, 25c. and 29c. a yard.

19c. to 40c. Swiss Edges, 10c. to 25c. a yard.
Women's \$3.50 Blusher Oxford, \$1.98.
Misses' \$5.00 Jumper Dresses, \$2.98.
None C. O. D. or credited.
50 odd size Crox Prairie Grass Bugs, \$3.50 and \$3.98.
Robert Burns Cigars, box of 100, regularly \$5.00, at \$5.94.